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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Bur always HAPPY NEW YEAR !- Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen and Youths, Boots, Shoes and Toilet Slippers. Patronize MILLER & Co., 26 West 14th-st.

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Main Uptown Office, 1.288 Broadway, 3a. m. to 9 p. m.

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No. 700 Third-ave, near Forty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 208 East One-hundred and twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A rumor yesterday stated that China has withdrawn her troops from Bac-Ninh. The forces of El Mahdi are said to have divided. France has been warned that England holds claims for damages to property of English subjects in Madagascar. === Fears are entertained in France that Congress will make reprisals for prohibiting the importation of pork. === It was rumored that another American Cardinal would be appointed.

DOMESTIC .- Mr. Sheard leads in the Speakership contest at Albany. = Smith M. Weed appeared before the Senate Adirondack Committee. Governor Butler has explained his latest blunder. Thomas H. Wheeler, a New-Haven merchant, committed suicide. —— The Emma Bond case will probably go to the jury on Monday == The races of the Louisiana Jockey Club began yesterday. === The Allan Line Steamship Company is to be sued by friends of Mrs. William Henderson. - Corn and wheat dropped in the Chicago market. = Adam Forepaugh has arranged to buy a white elephant. - John Mc-Ginnis, a Philadelphia murderer, has been declared insane. Reis Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, have failed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The estimates of the Board of Education and the Fire Department were passed yesterday by the Board of Apportionment without being reduced. - A reorganization of the Health Department was decided on. = An Italian was arrested on the charge of extorting money from a fellow-countryman. - The funeral of Professor B. N. Martin took place. - An action to dissolve the Eclectic Medical College was begun by the Attorney-General. === The Rev. J. G. Wood lectured on "The Mole." === Trouble over a church fair caused the resignation of a Staten Island rector. = A great many sleighs were out, and there was amile dash for prizes.

Gold value of the legal-tender-silver dollar (4121, grains), 85.74 cents. - Stocks generally were dull; some were active, with sharp declines, and all closed weak.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and warmer weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and chances of rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 379; lowest, 218; average, 30°.

The appetite of the French for colonial pos sessions grows by what it feeds on. At first it was lonly the Kingdom of Anam which was wanted; when that was secured the Ministry set their hearts upon part of Tonquin ; now all of Tonquin is demanded, and a covetous eye is cast toward the large and valuable islands off the coast. The capture of Sontay has turned the heads of the French, if one may judge from the expressions in the most respectable journals in Paris which directly or indirectly express official opinions. Already they are discussing the amount-of indemnity which the Republic shall demand of China for all the trouble the Celestial Empire has caused. Meanwhile the rest of the world looks on in wonder at such folly. Some observers even go so far as to ask if M. Ferry and his colleagues are not really seeking a defeat which shall prevent the solidification of the Republic.

General Butler is making the best of the short time that is left him, to insult the people who did not re-elect him Governor last Fall. In a letter correcting the ridiculous blunder which he made recently, when trying to show that an embezzler whom he himself had pardoned, had been set free by Governor Long, he indulges in the most uncalled for abuse of his political opponents, and all respectable men. He insinuates as broadly as possible that most Sundayschool teachers and clergymen are hypocrites, and that if they were in their proper places they would be in prison. This is the kind of talk which is popular among "smart" young men who lounge about liquor stores and other disreputable places. Probably they will be pleased by it; but nobody else will. The reputable people of Massachusetts are to be congratulated that the Governor who thus insults them has only two or three days more to serve.

Affairs in Egypt daily become more complicated. The Khedive consents to all reforms proposed, but does nothing to enforce them. He even talks of abdicating his throne; and the Mahdi marcnes toward Khartoum. Thus everything points to the practical annexation of Egypt by England. This will give especial delight to the enemies of Mr. Gladstone. The Premier has steadily contended against the selfish influences which, ever since Arabi's rebellion, have been exerted to prevent the fulfilment of the promises which England made to the world when British troops were sent to Egypt; and he must be seriously embarrassed by the present phase of the Egyptian question. Those of his enemies who anticipate the states man's utter discomfiture, however, are mistaken in their man. Mr. Gladstone is too wise to place his own will in opposition to that of the Nation. If he yields to circumstances finally, the long and earnest struggle which he has already made against them will only be the more to his credit.

Free Traders will be deeply pained at the condition of affairs in Holland. According to the American Consul at Amsterdam, a movement in favor of a protective tariff has been started by the Holland Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers; and, what is worse, the representatives of all the industrial interests of the King-

heartily support it. Matters have reached such a pass that a petition has been presented to the King asking for a tariff, and declaring that none of the promises of prosperity made when the Free Trade policy was adopted have been realized; but that, on the contrary, the prosperity of the Kingdom has steadily declined until now "whole branches of industry have been ruined," and others are "tending toward total decay." It is sad, very. These poor people cannot, or will not, see that the prosperity promised by the Free Traders was not the prosperity of Holland; it was the prosperity of the world in general. Their blindness and their love of self will, indeed, be highly exasperating to the apostles of Free Trade sweetness and

We have more light on the promises which Messrs, Buckner and Bland are said to have given Speaker Carlisle in order to get places on the Committees of Coinage, Weights and Measures and Banking and Currency; and the more light we have, the more apparent it is that these two wily Representatives must have deceived the Speaker. Mr. Buckner is reported to be hard at work preparing bills opposed to the National Banking system as it exists to-day; and Mr. Bland makes the frank assertion that he will not tolerate any bills to stay the coinage of superfluous silver dollars. In his opinion what ought to be done to relieve the Treasury of the present glut of silver is to make the coinage unlimited. And yet Mr. Carlisle says of these gentlemen: "Neither of them will do anything hostile to the financial interests of the country." Plainly, the Speaker was deceived, or "hostile" does not mean to him what it does to ordinary business men.

The Fire Department and the Board of Education are the only two municipal departments whose estimates for next year's expenses have not been reduced by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The grant to the Fire Department will meet general approval: but there will be some doubt about the wisdom of giving the Board of Education so enormous a sum as four and a half millions. Judging from the comments of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, their vote does not so much indicate confidence that the money will be spent carefully and wisely as a determination to give the Commissioners of Education, for once, all they want, just to see what they will do with it. Let us hope that the money will all be judiciously spent. There are conservative and economical Commissioners in the Board who are exerting an excellent influence in favor of wholesome and adequate primary instruction. When they become entirely in the ascendency there will probably be little cause for complaint.

A YEAR OF APPREHENSION.

The business of 1883 is practically over, and many rejoice that they have safely passed this year of trial and ill-omen. Now that apprehenion no longer has force to cause disaster, it may be recognized that the fear of a panic in 1883 has been one powerful cause of commercial and industrial depression. It has been easy to show that this fear had no logical foundation. Panics are not logical. The chief reason why political economy, as taught in the schools, has not won respect as a science is that it has gone upon the assumption that men always consult their interests, and act in a rational manner, and thus has left out of sight some of the most potent forces in the social organism. It had become a deeply rooted belief in the American mind that commercial disasters came with regular periodicity, like the tides or the seasons. Everybody has been looking for trouble, ever since this tenth year from the panic of 1873 began. The fear has caused caution, and the caution prolonged dulness, and the dulness has brought disaster to very many. Thousands permit the existence of a mob class, and there of works have stopped, whose owners would never was less danger of riots than now. have gone on and "taken the chances," if this Yet every city is liable to sudden ebullitions had not been the year 1883. Thousands of enterprises, including some of great importance. have knocked at the doors of capital all this year in vain. Thousands of men are out of employment to-day, and looking sadly at the festivities in which they can have but a scanty share, because a half-superstitious apprehension has been hanging like a black cloud over trade and industry for a twelvemonth.

The apprehension was not wholly superstitious. Prompted to look closely for signs of evil. because it was the year 1883, people looked, and found not a few. It was easy to see that production in several important branches had increased far beyond the demand for consumption. Prostration in the iron industry was clearly foreshadowed by the stoppage of sales of new railroad bonds, much more than a year ago. The state of the iron, cotton and woollen industries abroad was such, before the year began, that a period of embarrassment and forced liquidation was by many anticipated. The general success of labor in extorting high wages for work performed, even though the work to be done should thereby be indefinitely diminished, had prepared clear-headed men to expect the curtailment of production which such a course usually causes. As a rule, it takes the average trades unionist about a year of misfortune and pinching to find out that plenty of work brings fair wages more surely than combinations to make production costly. But the greatest cause of apprehension, and therefore, perhaps, the chief cause of embarrassment. was uncertainty as to legislation and as to the effect of laws already enacted.

The proposed change of tariff, one year ago. was frightening many who have not been hurt. Beyond doubt, the fear of this change operated with many, and the hope of it with many more, to check business operations. When the act had been passed, there was grave doubt about its effects, and that doubt has not been wholly removed. Before a clear understanding of the workings of the act could be gained, Democratic success in Ohio led to the belief that the Congress now in session would make much more radical changes in the tariff, and this impression has not been removed. A still more potent cause of fear was the rapid substitution of silver for gold in the Treasury, and of paper for coin in the circulation. Many sound bankers are still of the belief that great disasters in 1883 were averted only by the comparative excellence of the crops. Others feel that the dangerous period in the fall would not have been passed so safely had there not been a fortunate flood-tide in the revenues, compelling the Treasury to pour out money freely in the redemption of bonds. These impressions, if not altogether correct, were at least effective with men upon whom a mere superstitious fear had no influence. Whatever the causes, the fact is that the year 1883 has been one of apprehension from beginning to end, and the ablest and boldest speculators who counted upon a speedy revival of prosperity have paid heavily for their confidence.

The end of such a year may well be regarded with a sense of relief. We shall soon begin a new year, without other prevalent fears of evil than those which sound reason may prompt. And of such fears there are less than appeared

dom, as well as the artisans and workingmen, justify no serious apprehensions of evil; and it is tolerably sure that no further change of importance will be made at this session. The silver question is better understood, and sensible men of all shades of opinion in the past are now united in urging suspension of coinage and of the issue of certificates. The railroads have passed through a severe ordeal, and yet their earnings have been in the aggregate larger than ever. Manufacturers have in a measure corrected the evil of over-production. Traders have lightened stocks, and adjusted purchases to the existing demand, and all these changes have passed with so little disturbance that the general soundness of the commercial structure has been clearly demonstrated. Labor in many quarters has accepted a reduction of wages, so that production during the next year may be continued at lower cost. On the whole, the situation is in every way more encouraging than it was a year ago, and the greatest reason for encouragement is found in the absence of the apprehensions with which the year 1883 was constantly haunted.

MR, OLNEY AND THE GAMBLERS. The gamblers of New-York are notoriously an exceptionally clear-sighted class, with the keenest of eyes for their own interests. No one keeps a sharper watch than they on the authorities, and especially on the Police Department and the District-Attorney's office. They know those two divisions of the city government through and through. Indeed, the knowledge of some of them is so close and intimate that keepers of faro banks and "backers" of policy shops have been the daily companions and trusted friends of police officials and prosecuting officers. John McKeon did what no District-Attorney before him had done for twenty years-he shut up the faro-banks of New-York. The gamblers, who laughed at the notion of interference from the Police Department-for if any "raid" was planned in Mulberry-st., they knew all about it as soon as the detectives didunderstood thoroughly that Mr. McKeon was a man to be feared. There were serious scandals and abuses in his office, but he deserved credit for this: he not only closed the faro-banks but

he kept them closed. The gamblers were greatly disheartened by the appointment of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham-Here was a man with all of Mr. McKeon's inflexible integrity, but with far more energy and force. They sadly resigned themselves to another year of unprofitable idleness. But they have plucked up courage since Mr. Olney took the office, and in Ann-st, and Barclay-st, the cards fall and the ball spins as of old. The fraternity of professional swindlers evidently think that in Mr. Olney they have to deal with a man of different stuff from that of which Mr. McKeon and Mr. Peckham were made, and under his administration they do not expect to be molested. Are they right or are the wrong ?

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN RIOTS.

A paper by General E. L. Molineux, in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, directs attention to the fact that if we should ever have rlots again in New-York, the mob would have advantages and resources it never had before. The paper is a curious professional study, and, fortunately, does not possess an urgent interest in the sense that any one fears or expects riots in this city. The Draft riots of 1863 and the Orange affair of 1872 were both due to special exciting causes, which may never be duplicated. In none of the great cities of the world have the poorer classes as great a power over their own government as in New-York, and nowhere would they ever have less to gain by the blind revolts against constituted authority as the source of all misfortune and poverty that are sometimes seen among the ignorant populations of European cities. Here there is too much intelligence, wages are too good, there are too many newspapers, to

of bad temper in the populace, and it is wise to be prepared to meet them. If they never come, the preparations will have done no harm. The mob of the future in any quarter of the world will be stronger and more dangerous by reason of modern inventions than the mob of the past. The riots at Lyons, France, showed that the mob had already learned the use of dynamite and other explosives. It is obvious that it will be necessary, under such circumstances, to keep mobs at a greater distance than formerly when they were armed with perhaps only sticks and stones. This can probably be done without relaxing any of the rules of law, which have sometimes compelled soldiers to submit to actual onslaught by the mob before the military power was allowed to assert itself. General Molineux believes it is merely a question of time when troops will be forced in their turn to use dynamite against rioters.

The Parisian barricade has never been Americanized, but General Molineux points out that the New-York streets are crowded with the best material for making barricades-viz., the telegraph poles and wires. Cut these down, and a formidable mass of timber and wire would be erected which would be almost impassable to troops subjected to a fire from surrounding buildings. Troops could make similar barricades, of course, and with a little engineering skill they could be made useful against rioters and yet not impassable by the troops. Instead of the old-fashioned omnibuses and carts, which played so important a part in Parisian barricades, it is suggested that both sides will use horse-cars, with which strong barricades could be made.

Peaceful citizens need not be alarmed at such suggestions, and imagine that any one expects an émuete. But it is an old adage that in peace is the time to prepare for war, and the degree of readiness on the part of the National Guard to quell a disturbance which might be precipitated upon us is worthy of the consideration of the authorities. General Molineux suggests, among other things: that dealers in arms be required by statute to keep a record of their sales, with the names and addresses of purchasers, so that the authorities may know where arms are. Armories, public buildings, and even private residences, should have reserve lighting facilities in the way of lamps, lanterns, oil, candies, etc., in case the light supply should be cut off. The protection of the water supply should be provided for. There should be a better system of signals for conveying orders, both by flag and torch signalling, the heliograph, and alarm bells, in case wire communication is interrupted. These are some of the more important of the measures of prevention General Molineux suggests. He makes many recommendations regarding methods of dealing with the mob itself, which, it is to be hoped, the National Guard will never have to put into use.

CASES OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY. A curious case of mistaken identity has recertify been recorded in THE TRIBUNE. A man died some months ago in a city hotel. The body was identified by one John Brown as that of his brother James. The identification was assured by reference to a certain peculiar scar on one of a year ago. A revision of the tariff has been the supposed brother's legs. On examining the the Church of England in India shall be introeffected; its results are now fairly known and corpse the scar was found, answering the de-

scription of the brother. So he took the funeral matter rested until the other day, when to the and well. In this case the remarkable fact was that the body of the stranger should have resembled that of James Brown even to the coincidence of the scar; and yet, strange as this case is, it belongs in a by no means meagre category. Indeed, if it were possible to collect all the similar well-authenticated instances of confusion of identity because of close and detailed resemblances, the world might be disposed to relinquish the common supposition that no two human beings are precisely alike, and might conclude that Nature was in the habit of turning out pairs at least from the same mould, and perhaps occasionally larger numbers.

But even such a theory would not account

for all that is mysterious in this class of cases, for it would leave unexplained the not infrequent instances in which identity of blemishes and defacements occurs. Take the fact of the identical scars in the Brown case, and this could be paralleled without the least difficulty. Instances have occurred in which the resemblance has been carried so far that apparently every mark and peculiarity on one body has been repeated on another. Nor are we speaking of twins, between whom, as is well known, there often exists a subtle band of union; but of people who are strangers to one another, and who perhaps never met in their lives. Of course, the conventional explanation is embraced in the word "coincidence," but unfortunately that word does not make the phenomena one whit more comprehensible than they were before. No doubt there are many cases of mistaken identity in which the original assumption of identity was not warranted, and when the conditions have been such as to render recognition difficult. But setting all such cases aside, there remains a long list of others in which, with every opportunity to make tests, the evidences have appeared so strong as fully to justify belief: so strong that sometimes courts of law have been in doubt as to the issue. Cases have been known in which a wife was unable to tell which of two living men was her husband; in which mothers have been completely deceived as to the identity of their offspring; in which brothers and sisters have been equally bewil-

dered and misled. If it is Chance alone that creates all these strange and confusing resemblances, it would seem necessary to postulate in Chance a certain purposefulness the mere conception of which must neutralize the fortutious character of the occurrence. But modern Science teaches us that there is no such thing as chance; that necessity rules; that Law governs the universe; and it follows, therefore, that there must be some law governing these apparently capricious cases, if only it could be found out. Caliban upon Setebos would no doubt reject the idea of law in the premises altogether, and attributes the whole affair to the arbitrary caprice of the Power which he hated and feared. It would, however, be an interesting subject for investigation by some evolutionist of leisure and means, for it can scarcely be doubted that the phenomena, if soluble, would present valuable suggestions.

AN OLD SUBJECT.

Wine on New-Year's Day-an old subject, says the reader. So it is. But is it any the less important because it has come up many years before now and will do so for many years to come? The habit of reckless and indiscriminate offering of wine not only on New-Year's Day but on many other occasions is responsible for a great deal of misery. This is not the view of "temperance fanatics" but of many who use wine themselves, who offer it to friends when they know there is no reason why they should not do so, and who believe in a wise enjoyment of all the pleasures in which re ned and cul-

tivated people indulge themselves. We have in mind now the case of man who was entertained at the house of friends belonging to a gay, well-bred circle, as far removed from the atmosphere of Blue Ribbon societies and Sunday evening temperance meetings as could well be imagined. What was their dismay and grief to find, two years later, that the glass of wine taken at their table had been the means of sweeping the young man back into habits he had fought his way out of, and had been the beginning of a two years' debauch, leaving him fairly a ruined man. This was startling to them. They had heard of such things only in tracts and speeches, and, if they believed them, never did realize them. It was with a sudden shock that this experience came into their happy, uneventful lives. It taught them a lesson. How many of those who give large parties, and make a point of generous hospitality in furnishing wine and liquor to the men, stop to think what habits they may be helping to form among the boys and young men ? The last Sunday of the year is not a bad day to think of some of these things, and the first day of the New-Year will be a good day to profit by such reflection.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. A few items of foreign news which have been telegraphed during the last week have an important bearing upon the religious life of the world. There is, first, the accumulating evidence that the False Prophet is causing a serions disturbance among adherents of the Mahometan faith. Not only in the regions of the Upper Nile, where his authority seems to be acknowleged by all Mahometans, but in the greater part of Egypt and in other adjacent lands, the victory of El Mahdi over a force led by Europeans has done much to strengthen the belief that he is indeed the true prophet for whose coming the children of Islam have longed. The expected deliverer, who was to rouse the faithful to a new crusade against infidels of every sort, and eventually conquer the world to the true faith, according to prophecy was to be in many respects such a person as El Mahdi is, or is believed to be, and to other credentials he now adds the prestige of decisive victory over an army led by Christians and sent to subdue him. But, while his power has grown so that some competent authorities believe a considerable army would be required to arrest his progress, the Sultan and the nominal head of the Mahometan Church denounce him as an impostor, and call upon the faithful to resist him. It is remembered, of course, that a large portion of the Moslem world has disputed the authority of the present Sultan, as being not the legitimate Caliph, and of the present Sheik of Mecca, as being a mere creature of infidel attempts to obtain a hearing from them, he abanpower and not the rightful representative of the Prophet. This division among the faithful renders the pretensions of El Mahdi dangerous to the Sultan and to all who are wielding power derived from him, and it is not without reason that the Khedive, nominally if not really his representative, declares that he will abdicate unless England at once takes measures to suppress the False Prophet.

But England has other questions to face. Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, is said to have arranged that a bill for the disestablishment of

venient prominence, at this time, the whole in charge and paid all the expenses, and thus the | question of the relations between Church and State, not only in India, where less than one in astonishment of all concerned the man who a thousand of the taxpaying population is was supposed to have been buried six months | Christian, and only a fraction of the Christians before stepped into his brother's home, alive are of the English Church, but in the British Islands also. These questions are the more difficult to meet because the Church wields a certain power in the House of Lords, and in it organization is so interwoven with the British system of aristocracy, that a radical change in the relations of Church and State would be apt to involve a radical change in the form of civil government.

> The recent visit of the Crown Prince of Gernany to the Pope, it is stated, was mainly for the purpose of promoting an adjustment of conflicting claims between the temporal and spiritual powers in the German Empire. The result does not fully appear as yet, and it is possible that other and more carnal ends were sought by the interview, but in Germany, as elsewhere, events all turn toward greater religious freedom. The rupture in the Moslem world, if prolonged as it is likely to be, will tend powerfully in the same direction, and the great increase in the number of Christians in India, according to the recent census, is another indication of importance. It is possible, too, that the disturbances in Tonquin and on the southern frontier of China may ultimately open densely populated regions to Christian influences.

> THE STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES. A few days ago the question of establishing a Modern Language "Tripos," or examination, came up in Cambridge University, England, and the proposition was defeated. The majority against it, however, was so slender that the friends of the measure are confident that they will before long gain a victory. The incident marks a great change of sentiment in England on the subject of education. Greek and Latin have long ceased to be re garded as the sole basis of a liberal education, and Cambridge University itself is the best possible witness that mathematics at least must be considered on a level with the dead languages in the scheme of modern education. Natural science, too. has gained a firm and enduring footing both at Cambridge and Oxford. But for some reason not clearly discernible these great universities have drawn the line sharply at modern languages, and have declared that no degree shall be conferred on those who engage in the study of the living tongues which may become most valuable to them in later life. No good reason can e urged for this course. Any study of practical value which is large enough by itself to take up several years of a student's life in mastering it deserves recognition by an institution claiming to be a university. When a better view of education obtains in England, the present unwise policy will doubtless be reversed, and the study of modern languages will take its place side by side with the study of Greek and Latin.

While the study of the classics must still hold an onored place in all comprehensive schemes of education, care must be taken to recognize the just claims of other studies, many of which have arisen into being during the last hundred years. The day is past, if indeed it ever existed, when a merely classical education is of any great value in the pursuit of wealth or fame. A liberal education now must include not only such studies as discipline the mind and improve the literary faculties, but also such as will enable those who engage in them to make their way in the world with at least modest comfort. Although England stands among the greatest commercial nations of the globe, there is little or no provision made in her seats of learning for the acquisition of modern languages, so necessary in commerce. This anomalous state of affairs cannot last much longer. If the great historic universities shall refuse to offer facilities for their study, other institutions will be established which will more truly reflect the needs and desires of the modern world. And it is evident from the discussion of the modern language professors who have been in session at Columbia College during the last week, that in this country also the importance of the study of modern languages is fully appreciated.

Frank R. Sherwin, once of Wall Street, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on Friday, at Albany, seems to have been ed by the action of the court. His counsel, Congressman Spriggs, is said to have "turned white with rage." Neither expected anything more than a fine, which Mr. Sherwin, who is wealthy, was ready to pay. It is difficult to see that Mr. Sherwin had any good reason for relying upon the court for more merciful treatment than a poorer man might have received. Mr. Sherwin was convicted on one count, and then pleaded guilty on others, of contempt of court in not obeying a subpoena in the trial of Charles H. Phelps, the defaulter in the State Treasurer's office. Probably the explanation of Sherwin's failure to attend was to be found in the dying statement of Phelps, read by Mr. Moak in the court-room, in which the defaulter declared that \$120,000 out of the \$230 .-000 stolen by him went to Sherwin. It has always been believed that there were men surrounding Phelps who profited far more than he did by his thefts. If the Judge felt that the evidence was strong on this point against Sherwin-and his remarks seemed to show that he did-it is easy to understand why he felt under no obligation to treat Sherwin tenderly in sentencing him for a crime of which it had been found possible to convict him.

The figures given of the settlement of the judgnent obtained against the elevated roads by Major Harrold show what an excellent chance, as things are now going, the lawyers have of inheriting the earth. The sum paid to Major Harrold was \$36,-263 19-a good round sum to get from a railroad ompany for personal damages-and the sum which the Major will have left when he has paid the claims already pending against the money will be just \$12,315. The doctors have been comparatively moderate. Their bills are not expected to nount, all told, to more than \$3,500. But one lawyer is to have \$4,300, and another \$7,740; \$3,690 must be paid for costs, and \$5,032 must be deducted which was advanced to Major Harrold for his support during the four years' litigation. So that at the end the lawyers get just as much as the victim of the accident. We hope Major Harrold will not be so ungenerous or so unreasonable as to complain of this.

Denis Kearney, the Sand Lots orator whose re cent attempt to start a labor movement in this city was a wretched failure, has abandoned the political arena and is at present engaged in the lucrative employment of selling pies and kindred refreshments at Ocean Beach near San Francisco. Denis seems to have a hard time of it in finding out just where his forte lies. Not satisfied with the dray business, which paid him a handsome income, he took up the cry "The Chinese must go," and became a Sand Lots orator and labor agitator. For some time he met with success and had a large following. but a year or two ago he experienced a sudden fall in popularity. Last summer, when in New-York for the purpose of founding a workingmen's party, he was snubbed by his old supporters, and given the cold shoulder by the leaders and members of all labor organizations. After several unsuccessful doned his mission, packed his grip-sack and returned to his native heath. When the profits from the dispensing of pie and doughnuts have reached a satisfactory figure. Denis will probably, like many other disappointed politicians, open a gorgeous liquor shop and make a bid for the fashionable patronage of San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

Bismarck's voluntary reduction of weight from 237 to 195 pounds has materially improved both his appearance and his health.

The forthcoming Congressional Directory will state that "Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Galveston, is

the first native Texan ever elected to the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been confined to his house by illness for several days. His condition is said not to be serious, but his physician recommends complete relaxation from business cares of all kinds. complete relaxation from business cares of all kinds. He was much better yesterday. The late Thomas Knowles, member of the British

Parliament, was the son of a common pitman, and at nine years old himself worked as a collier's boy for half a crown a week. He died at fifty-nine, wealthy, popular, a prominent member of the House of Commons, and one of the most influential men in Lancashire.

Judge Geddes is said to be the most solemn look ing member of the Ohio delegation in Congress. He is fifty-nine years old, tall, lean ,angular, with a big head covered with iron-gray hair, a long, thin face, and a high, intellectual forehead. He has a moderate fortune, and lives at Mansfield in a handsome frame house situated on a hill which the neighbors call "The Saint's Rest."

Representative "Bill" Morrison, of Illinois, is described as a knotty but well-proportion man of medium height, with a well-shaped head, generally disheveled hair, bushy eyebrows, black eyes, short grizzly beard and mustache, and for a farmer, singularly small hands and feet. He wears a slough hat and carries his hands in his pockets. He loves to lean with his back against a pillar in the hotel lobby and talk sense and nonsense intermingled to a throng in front of him.

"Joel Chandler Harris" (Uncle Remus), & Georgia man is quoted in The Philadelphia Record as saying, "is a little, red-headed, freekled-faced farmer's boy, just about as handsome as a burnt shoe. He is a good fellow, and bright, but indolent. He has been well treated by The Atlanta Constitution people. They give him a good salary for writing an hour or two every day, in addition to a very nice house which they gave him outright as a Christmas gift, I think. So he has plenty of time for literature and a pleasant place to write in."

The day after the late General Thomas L. Kane was captured by the Confederates at Harrisonburg. Va., in 1862, a distant relative, a citizen of Virginia, visited him in the room where he was confined, and greeted him with " How do you do, Colonel Kane † You no doubt have forgotten me, it is so long since we last met. I am ---." "Ohyes," interrupted Kane, "I remember you well. I am pleased to see you, but regret that the circumstances of our meeting are not more pleasant." "They are rather unpleasant," said the rebel; "but then, you brought them upon yourself; you should not have come here; you _____" "Leave the room this instant, sir!" roared the wounded prisoner; "leave me, this instant! You are the only blackguard I have encountered in Virginia!"

Ernestine Wegner, the "queen of soubrettes" and "darling of Berlin and the Fatherland," is dead. Her most famous rôle was that of the young hussar in "Our Youngest Lieutenant," and with it a characteristic little story is connected. When she first went to Berlin, her theatre was crowded every night by the young men of the Royal Hussars, then quartered there, to see her in this play. And of course many of them sought her acquainsance, but in vain. She would not allow one of them even to be introduced to her. But after a few weeks she suddenly accepted the attentions of one-the youngest and vainest coxcomb of them all. For a fortnight she permitted him to be almost constantly by her side, and of course with each day he grew more vain of his own charms, which had, as he fondly fancied, achieved for him a signal triumph where so many of his comranes had failed. But he was in a foot's paradise. One day she hade him go to the theater that evening, to see her in a new rôle which she had been studying ever since she had the extreme felicity of making his acquaintance. He went; he saw; and he collapsed. For in the pitiless glare of the footights he saw—himself! His pet attitudes, grimaces, intonations, manners, style, conceited airs, were carleatured with torturing fidelity, while his one-time envious rivals screamed with unhallowed glee at his disconfiture, and Ernestine Wegner's bright eyes gleamed with the maddest mischlef that ever had illumined the Berlin stage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Dr. J. Morrison, of the all. For a fortnight she permitted him to be

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Dr. J. Morrison, of the Nautical Almanae Office, Washington, has been lected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The War Department has been informed that Major-General Hancock, who is now at Los Angeles, Cal., has entirely recovered

GENERAL NOTES.

The fair and festival of Hazlett Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Zanes a surprise to that community, ville, Ohio, who had no idea of the number of archæologica and decorative treasures which they collectively possessal Sergeant Mason is one of the attractions, but Betty is not in attendance, nor is the baby.

A field of about three-fourths of an acre in ent has been added to the Botanical Garden at Harvard College for the special purpose of illustrating Professor Gray's "Manual," which comprises the plants which grow cast of the Mississippi and north of North Carolina. The field will be transformed into a miniature country of mountain, marsh and plain, with the design of securing the varied conditions of shade, moisture and temperature demanded by the different plants.

A few hopeful souls have fancied that because huge surplus was left over from last year's abundant ice crop, and because the recent cold weather gave promise f another bountiful harvest, prices would be ow next summer. But the general public has known better, and the dealers who have been sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, are now justified by the announcement that such a vast quantity of snow has tallen as to make it a frightfully expensive job to get at the fee beneath.

The Northern Soup Society of Philadelphia, which was organized in 1817, and has conducted its humane work every winter since that time, opened its dispensing-room for the season on Wednesday. The house is provided with three caldrons, with a capacity of 150 gallons each. Last season 121,308 pints of soup were gratuitously distributed, and 6,526 pints or some were gratuitously distributed, and 6,526 pints were sold at the rate of two cents a pint. Its preparation consumed 83 bushels of peas, 88 bushels of beans, 30 bushels of potatoes, 2,600 pounds of hominy, 34 bushels of turnips, and beef worth \$419; and 11,166 pounds of bread were supplied with it.

The Philadelphia Press makes the charge that it is twenty years since professional gambling flourished a Philadelphia as it does at the present time," and declares that all the prominent gambling establishments are onducted within the knowledge of the police, and directly or indirectly under their protection. Mayor King, it is said, who in the past has ordered several raids which resulted in nothing, now takes the position that some citizen must first make an affidavit charging that a misdemonor has been committed, "and thus," says The Press, demoanor has been committed, "and thus," says The Press,
"he gives—possibly unwittingly—all the protection to the
gamblers that they desire. None but professional
'squealers' will make public the fact that they have
been in a fare den, and the 'squealers' only bring suit in
order to have their silence purchased." The Press adds to
its indictment a description of the most conspicious gambling houses, with their location, the names of their proprietors and the manner in which they are operated.

One of the incidents of Shays Rebellion is recalled by a correspondent of The Springfield Republican. When the last show of organized opposition had been crushed all the malcontents in Southern Berkshire em braced the opportunity of returning to their allegiance excepting one tough old rebei who would not surrender, but was prudent enough to select a retired spot from which to breathe out threatenings and slaughter. He would climb daily to the top of a lofty plunacle overlookng the Housatonic Valley and shout " Hurrah for Daniel Shays and d-n the Lincorne." The last word was his Shays and d—n the Lincorne." The last work was map promine attor of the name of General Lincoln who had promine at the resolution. "Every morning," writes the suppressed the rebellion. "Every morning," writes the correspondent, "rain or shime, hot or cold, tust about sunrise, passers-by and those living in the vicinity heard the impreciation roared out from the rocky citadel. So harmiess as form of hostility was laughed at for a time, and is some masket shots fired in terrorem by some function from particles, who wantle the barder into the State of New-York and vanished very the barder into the State of New-York and

The shipbuilding industry of Maine has maintained, on the whole, a more satisfactory condition during the past year than the prevailing low freights last spring made it safe to expect. The total tonnage of the year is less by only 377 than that of 1882, which exceeded that of 1881 by about 16,000 tens. The number of vessels built this year is 174, as follows: Schooners, 133; ships, 13; steamers, 0; sloops, 7; barkentines, 0; barks, 4; brigs, 2; aggregating 74,708.13 tons. The Boston Journal says: "The low freights that have prevailed the esent year bid fair to continue during 1884, and offer present year bid fair to continue during 1884, and offer no inducements to ship-owners to increase their fleets. The probability thus is that the tonnage next year will not be any larger than the present, unless an iron plant shall be put in at Bath in connection with the Goss Marine Iron Works. At the present time there is an inquiry for iron steamers of 1,500 tons burden for the Cuba and South American trade, and those who have made the Bath Iron Works a success are now endeavoring to inaugurate the building of iron ships in that city, with a fair prospect of success."

A few maps published by the Northern Transcontinental Survey give some idea of the slope and value of the work carried on by Professor Pumpelly and his associates. These maps cover the Yakima and Coiville regions of Washington Territory and the Judith Basin of Montana. The typographic features of this country are